

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th October 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	" Alophana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	600
8	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
15	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
16	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
17	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
18	" Bangabandhu " (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
19	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
20	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
21	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
22	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
23	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years.	453
24	" Barisal Hitalshi " (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
26	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
27	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
28	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
29	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
30	" Bharatmalika " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
31	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
32	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
33	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
34	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
35	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
36	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
37	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
38	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
39	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
40	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	650
41	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
42	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
43	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
44	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
45	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years	800
46	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
47	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
48	" Chikitsa Sammiti " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
49	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
50	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
51	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

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52	" Dainik Basumatī " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
53	" Dacca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
54	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
55	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin,	1,000 to 1,200
56	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
57	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
58	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
59	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
60	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
61	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
62	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
63	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
64	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
66	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
67	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
68	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
69	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
70	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
71	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
72	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
73	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
74	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
75	" Jangiper Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Ksristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (M)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
124	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
129	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
130	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
131	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
132	"Pratikal" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
133	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
134	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
135	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
136	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
137	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
138	"Rajduti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
139	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
140	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
141	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
142	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
143	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
144	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
145	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
146	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
147	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
148	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
149	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
150	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
151	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
152	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
153	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
154	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
155	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
156	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch, Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
159	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
160	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years	300
161	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years	200
162	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
163	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
164	"Saurabha"	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
165	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
166	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years	125
167	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
168	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
169	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
170	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
171	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
172	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
173	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56, years	150
174	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas	300
175	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
176	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
177	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
180	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Harj Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	300
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkrishna Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Ka'i Charan Basu; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaisi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchhisa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Grija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	415
201	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
202	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 53 years.	700
203	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	2,000
204	"Viswavarita" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	1,000
205	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
206	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
207	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
208	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu; Hindu Kayastha; age 49 years.	600
209	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
210	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Parnabotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
211	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
212	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
213	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
214	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
215	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
216	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
217	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
218	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
219	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
220	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Philips	550
221	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
222	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
223	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
224	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
225	"Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
226	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	....
231	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years	1,000
234	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published,	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
235	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
236	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
237	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
239	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
240	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
241	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
242	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	Mau'avi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
243	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
244	"Refaqut" (N) ^c	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
245	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
246	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
247	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
248	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years,	250
249	"Tirmez ee" (N) ^c	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
250	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st July 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Marmabani (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Tarjoman (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily. ...	.....	.....
3	Durbin (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	Rayat (N.) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.. ...	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October says that the news of the restoration of Bushire to the Persian Government should be widely circulated throughout India. The incident proves the British Government's anxiety to preserve the political integrity of Persia.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

2. **The *Dainik Basumati*** (Calcutta) of the 22nd October writes that Germany has long been conspiring in Persia. The Germans have devised many projects for opposing the British and Russian officials in Persia. This is nothing new, it has long been known to many. The Germans cannot bear to think that the British and the Russians should establish their authority in Persia in matters financial and political. That is why Germany's agents are actively trying to thwart the local British and Russian authorities in everything the latter do, and generally making their position dangerous. Germany is inciting the Persians to rise against Great Britain and Russia. Persia is still neutral, but Germany is urging her strongly to join in the war. Nay more, she is trying also to embroil Afghanistan in the conflict.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 22nd, 1915.

German agents reside in most of the big towns in Persia and bribe different sections of the community and supply them with fire-arms. They make speeches to the Persian mullahs on religion, nationalism and politics, calculated to fill them with sympathy with the Turks; and generally they seek to get the mullahs to persuade their co-religionists and compatriots to go to the help of Turkey.

Ispahan is the chief centre for German agents. One of these agents is M. Pugin. He originally came to Teheran on business; gradually he came to acquire some property there in land which the Russian and British authorities found had been bought of a man to whom it did not rightfully belong, the real owner being the Prince Zil-es-Sultan. So M. Caver (?), the agent of the Russian bank at Ispahan, leased the property anew from the Prince. M. Pugin, finding himself in a difficulty, caused M. Caver to be murdered, and the assassins escaped by taking shelter in the German Consulate at Ispahan.

The Russian authorities made strong protests to the German Consul at Ispahan, and accused M. Pugin of the murder, but to no effect. Certain Persian officials were dismissed, but the family of the murdered Russian were compensated. The Germans continued with their work at Ispahan as before, their influence being rather strengthened than otherwise. Armed Persians began to assist the Germans and to stir up their countrymen against Russia and England. As a result of these incitements, the recent attack by Persians on the British Ambassador took place.

M. Caver was killed in May last. Just at that time two Germans arrived at Ispahan from Turkey, carrying large quantities of fire-arms. From Kerman, four German agents accompanied by armed followers started for Afghanistan. Later 10 more Germans arrived at Ispahan with fire-arms and other weapons. Fourteen thousand Bakhtiyaris and the Fedais sect began to co-operate with the Germans, and a German wireless station was set up at Ispahan. All this greatly strengthened German influence in Persia. From this centre at Ispahan various false reports were circulated about German successes in Turkey. The next German move was to establish a bomb-factory near Teheran and to organise a body of Persian soldiers. Hence they acquired land for parades and target-practice. Three thousand soldiers were in fact given a regular training to enable them later on to lead the rest of the Persian forces. The German Ambassador was probably concerned in all these projects and helped them with money, etc. He brought his influence to bear officially and in other ways on the Persian Government and managed to secure many advantages for his own party from the Persian Parliament.

The Russian Government could no longer remain indifferent, and Russian troops appeared at Anzelly(?) and Kazvni. This checked German activities for a time, but before long they were renewed.

In course of time, the German Consul at Bushire began, like his brother Consuls at Ispahan and Teheran, to help the Persians with arms and money. Thereupon he was arrested by the British and Russian Consuls of the place and deported to India. Ultimately a sort of battle took place and the British troops took possession of the town.

Persia is neutral, but the Germans are thus violating her neutrality. The reasons why the Persian Government are tolerating all this are many. Persia is dissatisfied with the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907. Naturally, therefore, she sympathises with Germany. The leading popular member in the Mujlis, Suleman Mirza, is also known to have denounced this convention. And this man commands the allegiance of the Bakhtiyari tribesmen, who threaten revolt whenever the Persian Government in any way appear to favour the Entente Powers. The Persian Ministers find themselves helpless. Though they may hate Germany, they are compelled by circumstances to favour her. Hence the attitude of Persia has become a great source of anxiety to the Allied Powers.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 22nd, 1915.

3. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd October writes that German intrigues in Persia. the *Indian Daily News* some time ago referred to the doings of German emissaries in Persia and Afghanistan. Lord Hardinge in his recent speech in the Legislative Council admitted that German soldiers and spies were creating trouble in Persia. The writings of the *Indian Daily News* show that German emissaries have come to Persia to stay there, so to speak. They have firmly established themselves there. They have won over the Bakhtiyaris, put up wireless installations at Teheran and Ispahan and circulated false reports of German victories among the Persians. The present rulers of Persia are very weak and they cannot control the Bakhtiyaris. The influence of the German emissaries in Persia is now very strong. In order to diminish this influence, the British are gradually occupying positions on the coast of the Persian Gulf. In the north of Persia, too, the Russians are increasing their forces. In short, anarchy may now be said to prevail in Persia. It is also reported that many Turkish soldiers are now visiting Kabul, and German emissaries are said to be trying in various ways to incite the Pathans. But the Amir Habibulla so far has succeeded in maintaining his authority in his own State. Who can tell what will happen later? We cannot say that even India is free from the influences at work in Persia and Afghanistan; but that should cause anxiety not so much to us as to our rulers.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAYAK,
Oct. 23rd, 1915.

4. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd October writes:—

The Musjidbari Street outrage. In connection with the Musjidbari Street outrage, the *Statesman* has advised the Government to order wholesale internment of political suspects in Bengal. In that case the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath, Babu Matilal, Babu Bhupendra Nath and their followers will have to be interned—all of them. If all the suspects in Bengal are to be interned, some five to seven thousand Babus will have to be kept under lock and key. The *Englishman* is of opinion that the police should be vested with wider powers. But suppose such a thing is done, who will exercise those powers? The police, poor thing, is weighed down with the powers which it already has. How many policemen know the use of revolvers? How many of them have the presence of mind to use those weapons when faced with danger? What is really essential is the manning of the police service by better men. Let suspected young men and sons of suspected persons be taken into the police and you will be satisfied with your day's work to a great extent. But you are all thick-headed and are in a state of panic. What hope can one have then.

NAYAK,
Oct. 23rd, 1915.

5. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd October writes:—

Ibid. Yet another murder has been committed in Calcutta. Eight months ago Suresh Chandra Mukherji was done to death in Cornwallis Square, and now some assassins

have murdered Girindra Banerji after entering into the room where he was seated. And in neither of these cases have the culprits been caught. We hear that all the police-officers, who assembled in Jiban Krishna Chatterji's house on the evening of Girindra Banerji's murder, had been marked off and previously threatened by anarchists. So far as we know, every precaution is taken to protect police-officers who are threatened by anonymous letters. If the approaches to the house where the recent outrage took place had been properly guarded and if Satis, Jiban Krishna and Girindra had personal guards, the assassination could not have taken place so easily. What have the Government or the English officials of the police so far done and are doing to protect the lives of Bengali police-officers who are being murdered so frequently? Who will answer us this question? Not that only one or two police-officers have been killed by a misadventure, for since the assassination of Nandalal Banerji, at least 20 policemen, including detective officers and informers, have been done to death. There is not a single square or cross-road in Calcutta where a murder has not been committed or attempted. And will not some steps be taken for protecting the lives of Bengali police-officers even after all this? If able and energetic Bengali police-officers go on being murdered like this people will not take to police service readily any more, and many of those who are already in the service will not work whole-heartedly either. It would be well if Lord Carmichael, the able Governor of Bengal, considers the matter carefully and makes proper arrangements for protecting the lives of his subordinate officers. We will not express any opinion on the recent murder, for we have spoken at great length on anarchist outrages and have offered much advice to the police and the Government during the last eight years. What we have said perhaps is forgotten now, and it is needless to recapitulate. The Government will do, and are, in fact, doing what they think best; and all we can do is to support them. It is the person who errs that suffers the consequences. A subject people like ourselves should support every act of the Government implicitly, though, of course, we cannot help sending forth a groan now and then when it causes us too much pain.

6. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 25th October referring to the Musjidbari Street anarchical outrage admits that anarchism is growing more and more serious in the country and requires to be put down with a strong hand, but doubts the wisdom of the suggestion made by the *Statesman* that every police suspect should be shut up.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

7. Anent the recent Musjidbari Street outrage, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th October refers to the *Statesman's* suggestion that henceforth to prevent further outrage of this kind Government should intern and detain all suspects. Government may not accept such counsel, but the public feel alarmed at such a suggestion made by a paper like the *Statesman*. These papers are indignant when they see Indians agitating against the Indian Civil Service Bill, but they do not hesitate to alarm the public by making such dangerous and drastic suggestions. In their own interests, they should curb their tongues, at least during these critical times.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 25th, 1915

8. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October is glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has paid Rs. 250 for the *Sradh* ceremony of the murdered Inspector Girindranath Banerji and will go on regularly paying the expenses of the deceased's family till definite orders are passed by the Secretary of State fixing pensions for their support.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th October writes that the shadowing by the police of political suspects and criminals, ought, in the interests both of the State and of the victims, not to be too obtrusive. By this means a good deal of unnecessary harassment of certain persons may be avoided. Occasionally it happens that through mistake the wrong person is subjected to such harassment. A case of this nature lately occurred in Bombay. On the 19th September last, Sankar Rao Joshi of Wai (in Satara district) left Poona accompanied by Sankar Rao Lowete for Wai, where the latter was to make a

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

speech on the occasion of the *Ganapati* festival. Mr. Lowete is a well-known temperance worker and a Municipal Commissioner of Poona. In travelling to Wai, these two gentlemen had to alight at Wadar railway station and hire a tonga. One of the local policemen immediately interfered saying that the horse could not be allowed to leave the station without waiting for an hour, for it recently had travelled a long distance. As it was useless arguing with the policeman, the gentlemen had to engage other means of conveyance. In proceeding to their destination they had to pass by two thanas where a full description of Mr. Joshi's name, address, etc., were taken down, and during most part of the journey they had a police detective following them. On arriving at Wai Mr. Joshi was forced, before going home, to visit the thana, where it was found that the person the police should really have shadowed was Mr. Lowete, though all the time it was Mr. Joshi whose description they had taken down at the two thanas *en route*. Other cases of such mistaken identity are also well-known like that of a medical practitioner who was suspected of having contributed to a paper named *Raiyan*, the very name of which he was ignorant of. The question is what good is done by such shadowings, when sometimes even innocent persons are inconvenienced? It were better if a single constable was entrusted with the duty of looking after each suspect, who might also be interned in his own village.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

10. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October asks how much truth there is in the story circulated by an Anglo-Indian daily to the effect that the C. I. D. police have compelled Pandit Indranarayan Dvivedi of Allahabad to accompany them to Benares. The authorities ought to know that such stories create great panic in the public mind.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 23rd, 1915.

11. Referring to the recent press *communiqué* about the Government Resolution on the findings of the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case Inquiry Committee, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd October admits that the Resolution is very carefully worded. As regards the findings, one does not know what evidence the committee had before them. As it is, the public cannot understand how the 2 constables came to perjure themselves in court, if their superiors had issued strict instructions to all the witnesses to adhere to the truth. It may be that in this case the police were not guilty. But the nature of the evidence produced before the court left an impression upon the public that the accused was innocent.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

12. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th October in referring to the Government *communiqué* regarding the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case Committee's report says that no one is pleased with it. Both the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Englishman* have expressed their disapproval. From what Government has said about the subject the only conclusion that can be drawn is that in the Mussalmanpara bomb case the fault did not lie with anybody. What was fated to happen came to pass. In this *Kaliyuga* who can accept this theory of fatalism, especially in a case where the question of a man's life and death was concerned? Government has decided not to publish the committee's report without thinking what the effect of such decision on the public mind will be. There are other instances where Government did not publish the results of such extra-judicial enquiries, such as Mr. Macpherson's report on the Midnapore case and Mr. Gourlay's report on the dispute between Indigo Planters and cultivators at Champaran.

We are extremely opposed, the paper says, to the principle of appointing commissions to enquire into the proceedings of the highest courts of appeal. The Government of India set a very bad example in the Hoti Mardan case at Bombay. But in cases where Government considers it necessary to rectify mistakes committed by the High Court, commissions may be appointed consisting of equal numbers of official and non-official members and the whole proceedings should be published in the newspapers. The conclusions at which the Government committee has arrived differ materially from the findings of the High Court. The paper says it is impossible to say which to believe in view of the absence of the facts on which Government has based

its conclusions. The findings of the Government have not in any way removed the doubts which arose in the public mind after perusing the High Court judgment.

(d)—Education.

13. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 20th October says that recently the Headmaster of the Government High School, Delhi, has issued an order forbidding the Moslem students to perform their *Namaz* during school hours. It appears that the Headmaster does not know anything about Moslem religious practices; otherwise he would not have issued such an oppressive order. It is incumbent upon a Moslem to perform *Namaz*, because it leads to the "Straight path" and roots out all evil. Not only this, it removes all unrest and also teaches that there should be loyal relations between Government and the people. Previous Hindu and European Headmasters allowed the students to perform *Namaz*. Everyone is thankful to Government for not interfering with the religions of the people. It is a matter for regret that the present Headmaster of the school objects to the performance of religious rites. It is a well-known fact that no student ever objects to the prayers conducted by Christian Missionaries in schools under their management.

SAFIR,
Oct. 20th, 1915

14. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 20th October says that at present members of the Moslem University Association are at variance with each other on the University question. Some say that the type of the university which Government wants to grant cannot cure the ailment, because the ideal which the promoters had placed before the community cannot be realised by accepting it and so they must refuse to have it. Others are of opinion that without Government help and sympathy the community cannot go forward one step. So they must accept what Government offers, in the hope that in future the Moslem University may be allowed to develop into a body of a distinct type from the Hindu University. The settlement of this difference rests with the Moslem University Association, which will be guided by the opinion of the majority. Our ideal is contained in the following couplet by Moulana Shibli:—"The one thing wanted about the University is this, that this should be entirely in our hands." It means that the reins of the University must be in the hands of the Moslems to enable them to get back their lost individuality. Government should only see that it is making progress, but should not interfere with its management. The Board of Studies must be entirely composed of Moslems. Hindus might have accepted other provisions—we cannot do so.

RESALAT,
Oct. 20th, 1915.

The *Vakil* newspaper says that Hindu religion has no particular connection with the ordinary worldly and political life of the Hindus. The education which is imparted by the Government Universities is not entirely unsuited to their requirements. If they, on the strength of their wealth, accept the new University, it cannot certainly harm them. But Moslems who are poor and needy and whose worldly life is dependent on their religion cannot dare to make this costly experiment without harming themselves.

The *Resalat* finds itself in agreement with these views and adds that it has no complaint against the Government if it is not prepared to grant the Moslems a university after their heart. Government, it says, does not look eye to eye with us. In its eyes Hindu and Moslem universities are the same. From the political and administrative standpoint it cannot differentiate between the two. But we are constrained to say that our angle of vision and that of the Government cannot be the same.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

15. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st October says that in this country Government often violates with impunity laws applicable to private persons in municipal and sanitary matters. Everyone knows that in Calcutta the municipal law was changed and the powers of the Government as the violator of municipal and sanitary laws.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 21st, 1915.

Municipality curbed, because the Municipality dared protest against an infringement of the Building Regulations in connection with Government House. At present in Madras the Government is violating the rules promulgated by itself and the Municipality for the suppression of malaria. The authorities say that the money they have granted for the suppression of malaria is not to be spent on Government property. Building regulations are violated by the Government. The Government cannot be punished for wasting water. Municipality has no jurisdiction over Government stables, which may be kept as unclean as possible. And so on. But is it not expected that Government should set the example to the public by itself zealously obeying the laws and regulations promulgated in the interests of public health and convenience?

(h)—General.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 24th, 1915.

16. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th October says that although at the beginning of the war Government announced its intention not to introduce or discuss any controversial Bill so long as the war would last, exigencies of circumstances have compelled it to introduce the Civil Service Bill, which is undoubtedly of a contentious nature. The supporters of the Bill say that to keep up the competitive examination system now would be tantamount to doing a grave injustice to many brilliant English youths who are now in the battlefield. This is quite a reasonable argument in favour of abolishing the competitive system for the present. But on the other hand, Indians also expect to be treated with justice now. If the competitive system is abolished, what will be the fate of the Indian youths who are now receiving training in England for the competitive examination? Will not a grave injustice be done to them? Not only this, the so-called patriots of this country apprehend that the present measure will be the thin end of the wedge which will ultimately lead to a permanent abolition of the Civil Service competitive examination, and then, as the *Bengalee* says, "no Indian, certainly no Indian of the right type, will have the ghost of a chance of being nominated." How many Indians, they ask, have been appointed to the higher posts in the Indian Engineering Service since the abolition of the Cooper's Hill College Examination?

Just as the arguments in support of the Bill are not quite unreasonable, so these arguments against it also are not to be thrown away as mere nonsense. The authorities ought equally to guard the interests of Indian and English youths. It cannot be said that the continuance of the examination system at present will permanently injure the interest of English youths. The age-limit also has been increased in the interest of the youngmen who are in the battlefield. Why, then, abolish the examination system even for a few years? It is hoped that the authorities will not do anything in a hurry in this connection, but will proceed with caution with a punctilious regard for the interest of all parties concerned.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 24th, 1915.

17. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th October says that there should be a clear section in the Civil Service Act stating the number of Indians to be appointed every year in the service, and that the work of nominating these Indians should be entrusted to a mixed committee of officials and non-officials formed in India.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

18. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 25th October thanks Lord Islington for the assurance that "it was contemplated that if with the examination of one-fourth there was not as a result the same proportion of Indians successful as in former years, that number would be made up by selection." But will this examination be an open competitive one? Will the "proportion" be the average of the results in many previous years? If so, of how many years? People may apprehend that the India Office may arbitrarily take the proportion of any year as the standard. By whom will the "selection" be made to make up the necessary number, if it is not fully secured by examination?

19. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October expresses the same view about Lord Islington's declaration referred to above.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th 1915.

20. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd October has the following:—

NAYAK,
Oct. 22nd 1915.

Ibid. There will be no Civil Service Examination till the war lasts and two years after. We say, amen; a nuisance is gone. Perhaps, by the grace of God, this abolition of the competitive examination may be permanent. But will the system of nomination which will take its place be on the old Haileyburian line? We want a system like the one which once gave us high-minded and liberal rulers like Montgomery, Currie, Bayley, Cotton, Lawrence, Muir, and so forth. Youngmen of respectable well-to-do families ought to be sent out to rule India instead of men of low and poor station in life, whose only aim in service becomes how to secure promotions. The administration of India will become full of difficulties if such Englishmen as these are any more sent out to rule the country. The selections must be made properly. Care should be taken to keep all dishonest men out of the Civil Service Commission. Anglicised Babus also should not be allowed to muster strong in the Civil Service. Men who leap into sudden greatness and try to be equals of the ruling race by imitating them can never be efficient administrators. . This is our belief.

21. The following appears in the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd October:—

NAYAK,
Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Ibid. We do not think that there is anything to be sorry for in the fact that the Civil Service Examination is going to be abolished. A few Indian youths pass this examination every year and are admitted into the service. And when the service is recruited by nomination our rulers may follow the Bengali saying, "Don't shut them out altogether, but give them just a little," and give two or three appointments to Indians. Thus we Indians are not likely to lose much so far as getting appointments is concerned. The fact is, our rulers now find it necessary to cast the Indian Civil Service into a new mould—to bring into the service a new class of men to the exclusion of those who have so long been ruling India after passing a competitive examination. Hence it is proposed to do away with competitive examination and introduce a new system instead. Besides, those English youths who have gone to the front and are undergoing endless privations on the battlefield have a strong claim on the Government. If that claim is to be satisfied, the administration of India must needs be placed in their hands. There cannot, therefore, be anything to find fault with in the present scheme of our English rulers, who rather deserve to be thanked for this generosity. They will not get hold of Tom, Dick and Harry and send them out to this country as civilians; it is only patriotic young graduates who have fought England's battles and have on the battlefields formed a clear idea of the responsibilities of the Empire and the onerous nature of its administration, who will be admitted into the Indian Civil Service. We should think that they will all be good men. It would not be proper to work up an artificial agitation over the question of the Civil Service Examination at a time like the present. Those who will do so and protest against the proposed scheme will reap the consequences promptly. So far as we can see, a system which will not produce civilians of the type of Fuller, Fraser and Baker cannot but be good for India.

22. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd October has the following:—

BANGALI,
Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Ibid. The news about the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provision Bill has come to the people of India as a most painful surprise. The Press has protested against the measure and so has the Indian Association of Calcutta. The effect the proposed Bill has already had on the public mind in this country inclines us to think that such a measure should never have been attempted at a critical time like the present. Truth compels us to say that the experienced statesmen who are in charge of the present British Cabinet have not acted prudently by stirring the minds of the entire Indian population in this way. Whatever measures our rulers think of taking regarding India, are almost

invariably carried out in spite of the protests of the people of this country. As soon as any Bill is drafted the Indian public know that what is to be will be without fail. Our countrymen have no doubt about the Bill regarding the Indian Civil Service being passed into law before long. The proposed measure has come to us as a great surprise. At a time when a wave of loyalty is passing over the whole country, when Indians are giving evidence of their spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of the British Raj, when both the rulers of India and the people are doing their best to tighten the bonds which tie them both, the introduction of such a measure and the agitation which it has given rise to can by no means be desirable from a statesmanly point of view.

It would be out of place here to discuss whether or not nomination is desirable in the Indian Civil Service. It can, however, be said without fear of contradiction that the law of survival of the fittest, which rules the entire living creation, holds good in the Civil Service also. Public opinion can never be in favour of nomination or nepotism in the twentieth century. It is a matter for surprise that those for whom the Civil Service exists should not so far know anything about the draft Bill, for Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, has kept the thing a secret from them. So then whatever the rulers of India's destiny will ordain for her is to be infallible. Some time ago when Mr. Chamberlain was asked to appoint a committee for the advancement of female education in India, he said that he had great respect for the Government of India and that he was averse to doing anything over their head. And the same Mr. Chamberlain, who was then so eager to uphold the prestige of the Government of India regarding a comparatively less important question, has not now considered it worth his while to consult them about a radical change of the system of recruiting the Indian Civil Service. According to the *Bombay Chronicle* the Government of India have had no opportunity to see the draft Bill. We do not know of any other occasion on which the Secretary of State for India acted in such an autocratic way and displayed his might by taking a step without the knowledge of even the Government of India. The editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, himself an Englishman, remarks on the Bill as follows:—

“The Indian Civil Service Temporary Provision Bill seems to be more undesirable in character than we had supposed. It is not only a stupid proposal, but it is grossly unjust and unfair to those who have to pass an examination. Either there must be wholly a selection or wholly an examination. The scheme is utterly absurd, and it involves even greater hardship on those who do pass an examination since they may and probably will have the mortification of seeing those who have not passed, and perhaps never had a chance of passing, being pitchforked into service. As we have said, we do not want nomination at all; but if we must have it, let it be nomination or selection for everybody. A hybrid scheme is a manifest absurdity, and if selection is to be thrust upon us instead of competitive examination, it should at least be possible to guarantee some minimum standard of efficiency by arranging a test examination in which the chances of a man who has lost his time of preparation while fighting for the Empire will not be too heavily handicapped, but his mental efficiency assured. But that the Secretary of State should not even condescend to communicate the text of the Bill to the Government of India before finally settling it is monstrous—and this from Mr. Chamberlain who was so punctilious in his respect for the Government of India when he was asked to appoint a committee on female education.” Indeed, such a hybrid scheme can never lead to any good. What is possible to get by competitive examination can never be so by nomination. The public can never approve of a system which will ignore the claims of the deserving and open the doors of the best service in the world to toadies.

We will not discuss here the profit or loss of India under the proposed change in the Indian Civil Service. But we ask our rulers to consider how far it would be proper in these critical times to effect such a radical change which would so vitally affect the present and future welfare of the people of India and sorely hurt Indian feeling. To cause any pain to the people of

India at a time, when they are dreaming of Home Rule, and when the leading statesmen and legislators of England are infusing new life into this country by holding out before it the hopes of a bright future, can by no means be prudent.

23. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th October writes that the recent protests by Indian publicists against the Civil Service Bill have offended Anglo-Indian journalists who have begun abusing the Indian leaders and their followers. The latter may make no reply, because it is dangerous for them to stir up race-hatred by this process, but all the same they are bound to feel aggrieved at heart if they are constantly abused like this. Englishmen should know that their opinions are not always endorsed by Indians and, when such difference of opinion prevails, the Indian leaders feel bound to proclaim the fact. Unless and until they are forbidden by law to discuss all political questions publicly it would be best for Anglo-Indian publicists to learn to be more temperate and accommodating in the expression of their views about Indians.

BANGALI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

24. Regarding the Indian Civil Service Bill, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd October writes that the protest of the Indian Association against the measure telegraphed by Surendra Babu, was, to say the least of it, premature. Some change like that outlined by Government was inevitable, and of course all care will be taken to preserve the interests of the Indian students who seek admission into the service. Pending receipt of the details of the measure criticism should be postponed.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 22nd, 1915.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

25. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th October reports the following cases of death caused by starvation in villages within the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district:—Daulatpur, Kali Sen and his wife; Lallpore, -Danu Patra; Pakshinagar, Hari Mandal; Kultikri, Madhu Mat; Archanga, Kangali Bar, Pahal Sau and Sumitra Bewa; Lakshanchak, wife of Arjun Mandal; Kadirpur, Kshetra Barik.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 24th, 1915.

A starving man died while collecting herbs on Kanerbad Char; two women have perished in the same way on Samudra Char at Khejuri, and a man died of starvation in Matilal Chak.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th October publishes a translation of the King-Emperor's appeal to his subjects to come forward and join the army, and remarks that this message is addressed to His Majesty's purely British subjects. The expression, "the Empire which their ancestors and mine have built," clearly precludes any supposition that the conquered and subject people of India have also been summoned to join. The *Englishman*, of course, says that the call is intended for everybody alike. Well, if that be so, why were not Bengali youths enlisted as volunteers? After the way in which they are showing their worth in Mesopotamia, it will no longer do to ignore them as timid and incapable. Nor can Bengali medical men now on military service be called timid or incompetent. Why then are Bengali youths denied admission into the army? There are 10,000 English-educated Bengali youths ready to go to war immediately, if their rulers encourage them. Why should not steps be taken to utilise the physical and mental capacity of these youths in the proper sphere? Will anybody answer this query of ours? Cannot the authorities see that the employment of Bengali youths in the Military Department is bound to abate to some extent the unrest and anarchical activities in the Province?

NAYAK,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

27. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October says:—

The King's appeal and Indians.

The King's appeal seems to be addressed to the British people alone who, as His Majesty says, have built up the world-wide British Empire. The *Englishman*, however, think that it is addressed to all British subjects. If so, why are not all Indians allowed to join the army? Is there no underlying distinction between white men and black men in this connection?

RESALAT,
Oct. 19th 1915.

28. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 19th October says:—

The general massacre of the Armenians.

For some time past reports have been published in the European papers to the effect that the Turks are oppressing their Armenian subjects in various ways. They have reduced to ashes all the villages in Armenia, put to the sword all young men and seized and sent their children and women to Constantinople and other cities, where they are being sold like cattle in the bazars. It is also said that many respectable Armenian families have migrated to Bulgaria and other Balkan States. Turkey has left no stone unturned in exterminating the Armenians. If this had happened in times of peace, then God knows how many battleships of the European Powers would have gone to the Turkish coasts and put her to confusion. But under the circumstances, when everyone is looking for himself and nearly all the European Powers are fighting against each other, who can prevent Turkey from taking such inhuman measures? America is the only great Power which is absolutely neutral. In the name of humanity and civilisation America has made most touching appeals regarding these oppressions on the Armenians.

The paper concludes by saying that if any Government oppresses its poor subjects and orders their massacre, then certainly it stands condemned under the laws of humanity and civilisation. Even the Islamic religion forbids such things.

RESALAT,
Oct. 19th, 1915.

29. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 19th October says:—

The nobleness and bravery of the Turks.

Nowadays the English newspapers admit the natural bravery and the noble behaviour of the Turkish forces. We would not have believed in the sincerity of these admissions if they had been made by any ordinary English newspaper, but when a respectable journal like the *Near East* has praised their high purpose and fighting qualities, there cannot be any question about the truth of the statements. One small proof of the respectability of the *Near East* is that the Government of Bengal buys a few thousand (or a few hundred) copies of this paper and distributes them gratis to schools, colleges, societies and other institutions.

The paper then gives a translation of the praise bestowed upon the Turks by the correspondent of the *Near East* who writes the article headed "From Tangier to Teheran" in the issue of the paper dated the 17th September 1915 (page 553).

MOHAMMADI,
Oct. 15th, 1915.

30. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th October writes:—

"The Balkan problem."

The Balkan problem is gradually becoming more complex. As the result of a secret treaty Bulgaria has taken the side of Germany. Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro had already joined in the war. The only two States in the Balkan which are still neutral are Greece and Roumania, though we doubt whether it will be possible for them to remain so much longer. Greece, at any rate, may be said to have broken her neutrality by allowing the Allies to land troops at Salonika, a fact which led everybody to hope that she would join the Allies. Then followed the resignation of M. Venezelos, who had always favoured the Allied cause. Next we were told that the refusal of Serbia to restore to Bulgaria a certain portion of Macedonia had nullified the treaty between her and Greece. Then we heard that Bulgaria had withdrawn her troops from the Greek frontier, a circumstance which inclined us to think she had obtained some assurance from Greece. Will then the Allied troops landed at Salonika come back? But this will never be tolerated by the Allies. If Greece does not allow the Allied troops a passage through her territory, she is sure to provoke their hostility. Her chances of profit and loss, the

likelihood of her interests clashing with those of Italy, the relation existing between her King and the Kaiser, and, above all, the intrigues of Germany, do not encourage one to rely at all upon Greece's professions of neutrality, but rather incline one to think that she will after all act treacherously. The news, however, that Greece will not refuse a passage to the Allied troops is rather hopeful. German intrigues are being carried on in Roumania, and so there is no knowing what the latter country will do. If the German troops can reach Bulgaria through Serbia they will be able to help the Turks, who are badly in need of assistance. But then the Allies are by no means idle, and one can confidently hope that they will soon overcome all obstacles and emerge from the war crowned with the glory of victory.

31. The following appears in the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd October:—

"The war in the Balkans."

By an irony of fate the same Christian Powers who only a few years ago were eager to wipe off the name of Turkey from the map of Europe are now dyeing the battlefields of that continent with their own blood, and Bulgaria, whose atrocities upon the Turks shocked the whole world at one time, is now a friend of Turkey. If Germany, Austria and Bulgaria can take the railway which runs through Serbia, it will not be possible to prevent help from reaching Constantinople from Berlin. The Allies are, therefore, doing their best to save Serbia. Bulgaria is now trying to check the advance of the Allied troops and take the railway line running between Nish and Salonika. The Bulgarians are attacking Nish from three sides, while the whole of the Serbian front between Roumania and Montenegro is being attacked by the Austro-German troops. Serbia has lost some ground, but it is not of much importance, and she is fighting her battles with undaunted vigour. One may confidently say that, helped by the Allies, she will before long be able to rid herself of her enemies.

Greece will not be able to "sit on the fence" much longer, and it is not perhaps too much to hope that she will join the Allies. Roumania also, after the loan she has received from England, will not be able to remain neutral very long; and we think she will come to a decision as to which side to take before the week is out.

The campaign in the Dardanelles has not, we are sorry to find, proved a success, in spite of all the blood that has been shed and the long time it has taken. The replacing of both the English and the French commanders in charge of the campaign by new ones has led some English journals to think that the attempt to force the Dardanelles will be given up; but this does not seem to us to be probable.

32. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd October writes that the advent of winter makes further German operations in Russia difficult, and hence Germany

Serbia.

is now seeking deliberately to divert her energies to the south-east towards Serbia. Reports indicate that she is massing troops in this region. The Bulgar capture of part of the Salonika-Uskub Railway is preventing the Allies from going to the help of the Serbs in this struggle. The main Serb forces are concentrated in the north-west, where the German and Austrian forces extend for 30 miles along a line from the south of the Bregantij to near Kumanovo. The Bulgars now are occupying two sides of this position at Varna and at Itasvip. So the railway here is about to pass into the control of the Bulgars. As the Serb soldiers on the north of their country are retiring to the south-east it is apprehended that there will before long be a junction of the Austro-German forces with the Bulgars. Hence the officials at Nish are falling back on Monastir.

33. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th October writes that recent reports indicate that the Germans on the

"Russia."

eastern front do not wish to advance further into Russian territory, but are settling down in their new conquests and securing their defence. But it appears that unless Hindenberg can capture the Riga region, German influence will not be established in the Gulf of

MOHAMMADI,
Oct. 22nd, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 23rd, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

Riga. So it is likely, according to the *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent, that the Germans will make one more attempt to conquer the region near Riga. Such an attempt is already in progress, for an effort is being made to surround Riga and fierce fighting is proceeding in the Dunaberg region. It seems that the Germans now occupy positions only 7 miles from Riga. Attempts on Riga are now being made from the south-west, and in this connection the occupation of the railway junction at Sak would be most advantageous to the Germans. Sak is some 15 miles from Riga. Recently it was stated that the Russian fleet was shelling all German positions within 10 miles of the sea. Nevertheless, the Germans are now reported to be fighting within 12 miles south-west of Riga. This means that the Germans have advanced 3 miles. How was such advance possible under the Russian shelling? It seems inexplicable. Attempts to reach Riga from the south-west by crossing the Dwina have so far been baffled. The Germans are now marching along the south bank of that river and have arrived within 18 miles of Riga. A combined attack on Riga from the south-west and south east and from the sea may now be expected.

Efforts to capture Dunaberg have now been relaxed. The Russians on the whole seem to be victorious in this region now, though the Germans occupy a position within 10 miles south-west of the town. A terrible fight is inevitable in this region, for the Germans cannot consolidate their position here unless they capture Dunaberg.

In the centre the Germans already control the large railway running from the south of Dunaberg to the north of Pripet. In the Pripet marshes, the Russians are stronger than the Germans. In south, in Galicia, the Austro-Germans so far have failed to advance beyond the Styrpa and the Galician-Russian frontier. In the Dabno-Rovno region, the Germans seem to be gradually weakening, for the Russians here have crossed the Styr and occupied Chatorisk and some other positions.

MOSLEM HITAISHI.
Oct. 15th, 1915.

34. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th October says that most of the hopes with which Germany entered into the war have been shattered. The unexpected opposition of Belgium prevented an easy conquest of Paris and Calais. German influence in the East was totally destroyed by the sinking of German ships of war in the high seas and the occupation of Kiaochau and Singchau by Japan. The scheme of creating trouble in Boer-land was frustrated by the easy defeat of the Boer rebels and the occupation of German West Africa by General Botha. The effect of bringing Turkey into the war has not also been very favourable to Germany. England has placed a new Sultan on the throne of Egypt, making the country independent of Turkey, and occupied the island of Cyprus. British troops have conquered Basra and have advanced very near to Bagdad. Severe fighting is going on in the Caucasus. Although the Turks are still holding out in the Dardanelles, they are undoubtedly the losing party. The German submarine blockade has been able to make very little impression on British foreign trade, while the British navy has thoroughly destroyed the entire foreign trade of Germany. German zeppelins have as yet done very little besides killing a number of innocent men, women and children and wrecking a few houses. French and British aeroplanes have established their superiority over German zeppelins and taubes. The Musalman subjects of England, France and Russia are fighting with them instead of rising against them as Germany expected. The proclamation of Jihad by Turkey has had no effect on these Musalmans. Italy has deceived Germany by joining the Allies. The Allies are now fully equipped with munitions of war, while those of Germany and Austria have been mostly used up. But for the fact that Germany and Austria occupy portions of Russia, Belgium and France, they would have been short of munitions of war by this time. All able-bodied Germans and Austrians are engaged in the war; consequently mills and manufactories have for the most part been closed in Germany and Austria. The financial condition of these countries is also bad. In short, the Kaiser's castle in the air is falling to pieces, reddening the earth with human blood and blackening the fair name of civilization with inhuman deeds.

35. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 25th October says that the Kaiser had

Victory and defeat in the hand of God—Will the present strength of the Allied Powers be maintained at the Western front?

settled beforehand that his armies would reach Paris on the 1st of September and that the city would fall by the 1st of October. Plans, munitions, arms and forces, were all in his favour, and yet success was beyond his control. His armies stopped near the gate of Paris. All their efforts were in vain. Their advance in the east on Warsaw for the first time proved fruitless. Warsaw was taken but the Russian forces escaped destruction. In the east as well as in the west, the forces of the Allies are yet safe. Germany's war experts have now begun to contemplate another aspect of the war to which we have already referred before. The *Daily Telegraph* was the first to express the apprehension that Germany was very soon going to change her plan of campaign, and a fresh conflict was about to begin in the Balkans, and this afterwards proved to be true. It is known that Serbia is being attacked on both sides and that the forces of the Allies are moving from Salonika to help the Serbians. There is no doubt that fresh difficulties have beset the Allies, and in military circles it is being discussed whether, under the circumstances, the Allied forces in France and Belgium will be maintained at their present strength, because the war will be decided in the Balkans. It would be a mistake if, in view of this new move of Germany, forces are removed from the western front to the Balkans. The *Times* war correspondent insists that it is incumbent on the Allies to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium and then carry the war into German territory, so that it may be decided there. If the Allies succeed, then their losses will be compensated for; but at the present moment, when we are confronted by a world-embracing war, matters cannot be viewed from the standpoint of military exigency alone. If Serbia is left unaided she will be destroyed by Bulgaria, Austria and Germany. Greece and Roumania will be endangered. Over and above this, it is necessary for the Allies to continue their operations in Gallipoli. The Allies have decided that they are responsible for the Treaty of Bukharest. England is being guided by the counsel of Lord Kitchener, in the same way as France is being guided by General Joffre. It is to be hoped that under their advice the strength of the armies at the front will be well maintained.

RESALAT,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

36. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 25th October says that on account of the

After all, who is going to win?

prolongation of the war, even wise and educated people have begun raising questions as to the ultimate triumph of the parties. There are many who apprehend that India may also have cause for fear from this war. In view of the fact that there is a widespread feeling of unrest and fear in regard to matters concerning this, we feel it incumbent on us to prove to the public at large that their fears are altogether unfounded. One of the reasons for these ill-founded rumours and apprehensions is that though a year has passed, yet in spite of the pressure exerted by the Allies, Germany's power has not been crushed.

SAFIR,
Oct. 25th, 1915.

Though Germany has not been able to force back the Allies in the West, yet in the East she has acquired large territories. There are several reasons for this which are as follows:—

- (1) During the last 25 years Germany has been making preparations for war. Even before the war other Governments were aware of the military strength and training of the German forces. The British press used to call the Kaiser the Mailed Fist. A cartoon which appeared in the *Literary Digest* of America dated the 17th May 1913 (a copy of which appears in this issue of the *Safir*) very well illustrates the military preparations of Germany. When a nation was prepared to such an extent, it is no wonder that it made such an extraordinary display of power.
- (2) Another extraordinary thing which Germany has done is the mobilisation of a very large number of men. German measures in this direction compelled France to pass the 3-year army law,

about two and a half years ago. But France was not prepared like Germany, as every man of military age in Germany was well trained.

- (3) Germany was the first to declare war. She saw her opportunity and took advantage of it.
- (4) To gain immediate victories, Germany did not care a twopence for the lives of her soldiers. From this it may be deduced that a very large number of Germans were killed, which is estimated at about 10 or 15 lakhs. They gained certain advantages also by their scientific method of fighting.

Now it remains to be seen how far Germany will be able to profit by these advantages. The Germans have not secured command of the sea. They cannot easily obtain the necessities of life, as France, England and Italy can. When Germany protested against America selling munitions of war to the Allies, America replied that she was ready to sell if Germany wished to purchase, and that it was not her fault if Germany was unable to take advantage of the offer through lack of sea-power. The strength of Britain's navy is able to protect her commerce, her possessions, including India, and raise a blockade as well against Germany. During the present year the Allies have increased their forces and have also made arrangements for a larger output of munitions. At present England has about 13 munition factories. About 10 or 12 more are about to be constructed. For enlisting recruits she has opened a register and is ready to introduce conscription should there be a demand for a larger number of men. Recruitment and the manufacture of munitions are proceeding at a surprisingly rapid rate, far beyond all expectations. The standing army of England was about 3 lakhs before; now it is about 30 lakhs strong; while the sources of supply of Germany and Austria are limited owing to sea communications being stopped. England and France, which have an unlimited sea-board, will soon become superior to Germany and Austria in every way. In this war the party soonest exhausted will be the first to suffer defeat. England, which is a wealthy Power, can bring her supplies of men, arms and ammunition from every part of the earth and will be the last to get exhausted.

SAFIR,
Oct. 20th, 1915.

37. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 20th October publishes a cartoon under the heading as noted in the margin, in which there are two figures—one (female) representing honesty and the other (male) representing the Kaiser. The female figure is pointing to a poster in English, which runs thus:—

“Hague Convention. England, France, Russia, United States, Germany, Italy, all sign the agreement not to use the poisonous bomb.”

The letter-press reads as follows:—

“*Honesty*.—You have broken the agreement by deceiving, and have fully insulted your own signature.

“*The murderer*.—This agreement was for my enemies, so that they may not use poisonous gas; but I may do whatever I may like and use poisonous gas against them.”

RESALAT,
Oct. 17th, 1915.

38. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 17th October publishes a telegram from Amsterdam dated the 12th September, which says that the German Finance Minister, Dr. Carl Halfrij, in an interview very proudly asserted that the big loan floated by Germany had exceeded the second English loan and was in the history of the world the greatest financial undertaking. He also said that he had been convinced that he would get the money necessary for conducting the war in spring. The Kaiser also congratulated his Minister by telegram upon this, the text of the message being that Germany would be successful in the war which had been criminally forced upon her and the object which Germany had gained by securing the loan was equal in importance to brilliant victories on the battlefield.

Commenting on the above, the paper says:—We cannot understand how the Finance Minister of Germany has dared to speak so many white lies.

Britain has got the second loan at par at an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, although Germany has got hers at 99 (below par) at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum. Now say who has succeeded, England or Germany? Germany's ability has become apparent from this alone, that in the very first loan floated by her she had to take Rs. 99 for Rs. 100.

39. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 20th October is glad to see it announced in the *Bengalee* that this year there will be held a United Press Conference to consider the rigours of the Press Act. It adds that it is a very good proposal and hopes that all editors will join the conference to make it a success, because without united effort the grievance will be redressed.

All India Press Conference.

RESALAT,
Oct. 20th, 1915.

J. N. ROY,

*General Press Censor, Bengal,
In charge of the office of the
Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th October 1915.

British and Foreign
Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
General Manager
London
1887

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 30th October 1915.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Maitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1095. Commenting on the developments in the government of China, the *Bengalee* remarks that here is a lesson for all political reformers. A change in the form of government is suggested—a vital change—but it is not to be accomplished by revolutionary means. Changes thus effected are the happiest and the most durable, for they cause no serious displacement—they excite no bitter passions—create no hatreds—and they, if effected, rest upon the willing acquiescence and the moral conviction of the people. There is yet another lesson which China teaches, viz., that the East has adapted itself to the methods of the West and has learnt the true spirit of democracy without the revolutionary ideals which are too often inseparable from it. The spirit of democracy is a world-force. It has penetrated into the East and has seized the Oriental mind; and the rulers of Oriental races would do well to note the tremendous transformation that has taken place in Asia since Japan has become a world-Power. China has been transformed into a republic and parliamentary government has been established in Persia.

BENGALIAN
26th Oct. 1915.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1096. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that as in the Mussalmanpara bomb case, so in the Mainpuri police assault case which created a good deal of public sensation, the trying Assistant Sessions Judge of Mainpuri not only disbelieved the story of the police but also passed severe strictures on them for the part they played in this affair. When the High Court dismissed the appeal of the United Provinces Government against the finding, the latter followed the example of the Bengal Government in connection with the Mussalmanpara bomb case. In short, the United Provinces Government has just appointed Messrs. Sabonadiere and Hussey to enquire into the conduct of the police concerned in the Mainpuri case. Who knows that they will not come to the same conclusion that their *confrères* in Calcutta have come to, namely, that the conduct of the police needed no special notice, though it had been condemned by the highest tribunal! Here are the salient points in the above case. The trouble arose out of an affray between the police and some villagers in connection with the attempted search by the former of the house of one of the accused. The police then posed as the injured party, and a number of villagers were arrested and put on their trial on charges of rioting, resisting the police and causing them hurt. In due course, the case came before the Assistant Sessions Judge of Mainpuri, who acquitted all the accused, eighteen in number. He was so much impressed with the extraordinary feats of the police that he went out of the usual way to remark in his judgment that "the position of the police was stronger than that of the assailants, having regard to the fact that the fighting took place in broad daylight." As usual in such cases, the Government took the police under its protection and appealed against the acquittal, but to no effect, for the Allahabad High Court confirmed the judgment of the lower court. Here is seen the spectacle of the executive sitting in judgment upon the finding of the highest judicial court in the province—a spectacle with which the public have become rather familiar since the Hoti Mardan case. So the separation of the two functions, judicial and executive, is to be made in a novel form.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Oct. 1915.

1097. Referring to the remarks of the Judges in the Mussalmanpara bomb case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says in the face of such remarks, the usual course for the Government was to take action on the judicial finding and punish the policemen concerned. What the Local Government did, however, was to appoint a Commission "to consider certain aspects of

The Government *communiqué*
on the Mussalmanpara bomb case.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Oct. 1915.

the Mussalmanpara bomb case with special reference to the conduct of the police." The Commission sat for several days, made a lengthy enquiry and submitted a bulky report. A press *communiqué* has been issued declaring that it would not be published. No reason, however, is given. Thus a costly enquiry was held with the money of the tax-payers, but they have not even the privilege of seeing what the Commissioners have done. Three eminent Judges of the Hon'ble High Court held that the evidence adduced before them was "tainted" and that an endeavour was made to import into the case several matters that might indicate a "preparation of evidence." A stronger indictment against the police of the premier city cannot be conceived. How is the matter disposed of? A very thorough and exhaustive enquiry is held, but its result is pigeon-holed in the archives of the Secretariat! Is the Government reluctant to publish the report because it contains ugly matters of such a scandalous nature that they cannot bear the light of day? Commenting on the evidence of the C. I. D. officer, Subodh, the learned Judges said: "We cannot resist the conclusion that there has not been a complete disclosure of all that occurred and that something has been withheld from our knowledge." Is it not curious that in spite of this distinct finding of the learned Judges against a number of police officers, the Government should exculpate all investigating officers and throw all the blame on mere constables? "No police officer responsible for the investigation," it is stated in the *communiqué*, "falsified or inspired false evidence." In other words, it was the constables who did it. If it were so, not only they themselves lied but they also made other witnesses lie. Now, what purpose did they expect to serve by concealing the real truth from, and placing fabricated evidence before, the investigating officers who were their official superiors? Does it stand to reason that petty constables on Rs. 8 a month could influence other people to tell falsehoods on oath without any hope of reward? The Government, again, only condemns the investigating officers in its attempt to whitewash their conduct; for they must be regarded as extraordinarily incompetent and stupid if they could not detect the falsified evidence of some illiterate constables. The Government further contradicts the statement of the learned Judges and says that not a scrap of "legally admissible" evidence was withheld; but it adduces no proof in support of its contention. It is quite clear that a number of witnesses spoke what was "palpably untrue." However, why did they lie? What interest had they to state on oath what was "manifestly untrue" unless they were tutored to do so; and if tutored, who was responsible? Of course, the constables were too insignificant persons to undertake this clever and risky business. If no responsible police officer "fabricated or inspired false evidence," who did it? As has been said, could any irresponsible constable have done it, regard being had to the circumstances under which an investigation in political cases is carried out? It is thus extremely desirable that the whole report should be published both in the interests of the public and the Government. Its non-publication will only create the impression that such a step has been adopted for the purpose of whitewashing the police officers.

INDIAN MIRROR,
26th Oct. 1915.

1098. Those who are lulling themselves into the belief that the daring of the terrorists had cooled down after the recent trials at Mymensingh and Balasore, must have discovered their mistake, writes the *Indian Mirror*, after reading the account of the recent political outrage in Musjidbari Street in Calcutta. The crime was even more audacious than any committed before. Four police officers were quietly enjoying their evening repast, when a gang of armed assassins deliberately rushed into the place and fired a volley of revolver shots. One of the young officers died almost immediately, and another was severely wounded. The crime was obviously deliberately planned, and a curious feature of it was that there was no attempt on the part of the neighbours to apprehend the murderers. The officer killed outright was a promising Sub-Inspector, who was engaged in the investigation of the Krishnagar dakaity, and it is said that he had long been marked down by the terrorists. The question which suggests itself is, when and how these terrorist crimes are to cease. In the journal's opinion, it is a mistake to belittle the state of affairs. The recent Krishnagar dakaity, followed so soon

by the political outrages in Mymensingh and Calcutta, makes it quite clear that the terrorist propaganda is still very strong and active. It is impossible to believe that the propaganda exists without secret, influential support. Where and how the terrorists have their supplies of firearms, is a mystery, and where they hide and form their plans is also a mystery. In any case, the repeated outrages on police officers doing their duty with a courage and devotion for which no praise can be too high, constitute a serious menace to public tranquillity; and the state of affairs has become altogether intolerable. It is obvious that if the police want any special powers to effectively deal with the situation, those powers should be given them without any hesitation. It is needless to say that, in grappling with lawlessness of this kind, all ranks of the police have been showing admirable courage and devotion. The victim of the present outrage had been warned several times, and had even been entreated by his relatives, for the sake of personal safety, to resign the police service, but he manfully clung to his post in order to do his duty to the Government. That is the spirit which animates the entire branch of the police service. The public should be proud of these brave servants of the State and strengthen their hands in every way to stamp out the cowardly horde of secret plotters and assassins. Some may say that the continuance of terrorist activities is due to the inefficiency of the police. The paper does not agree with this view, for the simple reason that there is no country in which the police are so greatly handicapped in the investigation of crime as in this country. The people, who ought to be the first to track down breakers of the law, are practically indifferent. They render very little service in actual investigation, and are lamentably supine in the work of surveillance. Then, again, there is a section of the Indian press whose sentimental talk is an indirect incentive to lawlessness. In the guise of constitutional agitation, there are being put forward monstrous doctrines of government. Candidly speaking, the journal would consider it a blessing if the Government, by a peremptory ordinance, put a stop to political agitation of any kind for some years to come. It is also inclined to think that the Press laws, so wisely conceived, are not being put into operation as they should be. The comments of certain journals on the Lahore conspiracy case, for example, ought to have immediately brought them under disciplinary action. Those who have studied the psychology of the political criminal, can have no difficulty in associating him with the school which the journals referred to represent. The whole subject should be treated from a broad, practical point of view. It will do no good to mince matters. The terrorist cult is a disease which requires to be eradicated by some drastic remedy. The Government has so far followed a most generous and conciliating policy. There is nothing that has not been done to promote the well-being of the student population. What is the result? The ruffians who commit pillage and murder are not all recruited from the class that has failed in studies. The Lahore conspiracy was actually hatched by brainy people—men who had won academic distinction. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that the terrorist propaganda is composed not merely of partially educated youths, but that it is guided by men of education and intelligence. If that is the case, the movement must be repressed by firm and drastic action. It is hoped the present outrage will convince the Government that it is useless to seek the co-operation of so-called leaders in the suppression of anarchism. Government is strong and firm enough to weed out the pest, and it should proceed to do so, without paying the least heed to the interested clamour of the howlers in the Indian press. It is a shame and a scandal that public officers should be done to death in this ruthless manner for only performing their duty. The present state of affairs has, in short, become intolerable, and no measure will be deemed too severe to put an end to it as soon as possible. If need be, Government should not hesitate to close the schools, colleges and universities, to stop higher education, to seal the doors to the various professions, as a warning to the terrorists and their supporters that the course they have adopted is not the course that can lead to the fulfilment of high aspirations. Better that the land should remain in intellectual darkness than that growing intellectualism should lead to disorder and lawlessness. *Apropos* of anarchist outrages, the journal suggests that a census should be taken of all

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Oct. 1915,

Indian youths in Calcutta, and a register kept of new arrivals. Every householder should be required at the same time to report the arrival of any visitor. Some restriction may be imposed also on the hiring of taxi-cabs, especially in the night, by young men. All this must necessarily impose a good deal of additional work on the police, but this can be avoided, to some extent, by the appointment of Special Constables, from among the respectable inhabitants, in each ward of the city.

1099. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Bengal Government's Resolution on the report of last year's police administration in Bengal is of the usual type. It

The Bengal Police.

accepts every statement of Mr. Hughes-Buller, the Inspector-General, as gospel truth, defends the police, has a fling at the people, and ends by complimenting Mr. Hughes-Buller and other police officers "for the improvement which has taken place in the police during recent years," though no such improvement is visible to ordinary people. The journal is, however, thankful to the Government for not including in the Resolution the offensive remarks against the unfortunate people of this province by the Inspector-General of Police which it intends noticing in future; but it wonders Government should allow these remarks to be published at a time when the authorities are anxious that nothing should be done to embitter further the strained relations between the public and the police. It is a pity that the Government and the people should hold opposite views in regard to almost every public question. In the matter under discussion it is stated on the authority of Mr. Hughes-Buller that the police force in Bengal is undermanned. The popular notion, on the other hand, is that it can at once be lessened by half without any injury to the interests of the community. The Government of Bengal, or rather Mr. Hughes-Buller, puts the matter thus: The United Provinces have 1 policeman for every 1,299 inhabitants, Madras 1 for 1,261, and Bombay 1 for 772, while the sanctioned strength of the force in Bengal provides 1 policeman for every 2,000. Thus the Bengal police force is said to be undermanned. Here is another view of the question. It is quite true that other provinces have more policemen than Bengal, but that does not prove that this Presidency is in need of its present huge police force; on the other hand, why not say that the police force in other provinces is overmanned? There are, however, good reasons why Bengal can afford to have 1 policeman for even every 20,000 inhabitants, one of which is that, according to official statistics, it is the most non-criminal province in the whole of India. Indeed, malaria and crime cannot live and flourish together. In the Resolution itself the non-criminality of the people of this Presidency is admitted in these words:—"In existing circumstances, about 1 person in 700 suffers from a crime against his property during the year; and about 1 person in 7,000 from a crime against his person serious enough to be dealt with by the police." This proves conclusively the gentle and law-abiding character of the vast majority of the population in Bengal. That being so, why should not the police force be reduced, and the cost of administration, which is pressing so hard on the people, lightened? Another fact should not also be forgotten. The villagers have to pay a cruel tax to maintain tens of thousands of chaukidars who are now a part and parcel of the regular police. Would the police force in Bengal show undermanning or overmanning in comparison with other provinces, if these chaukidars were added to the regular force? The Resolution is quite silent on the point. Again, what may be the proportion between the police and the public in England, which is far more criminal than Bengal? Here is another important point in the Resolution. It is stated in the following passage:—"Mr. Hughes-Buller has offered in his report a sturdy and reasoned defence of the police against the charges of inefficiency and dishonesty which are often brought against them in a wholesale manner, and His Excellency in Council commends the report to the careful perusal of all candid critics, who wish to understand the difficulties of police work in this province." What is this sturdy reasoned defence? It is that in this Presidency a small body of 20,000 men protect the lives and properties of more than 40 million persons ("living for the most part in scattered hamlets and homesteads spread over an area of 73,000 square miles") so successfully in

spite of many difficulties that only 1 person in 700 suffered from a crime against property and 1 person in 7,000 suffered from a crime against his person. Is it necessary for the *Patrika* to point out the fallacy underlying this argument? Well, if there was so little crime both against property and person, it was not due to police protection but to the gentle and non-criminal nature of the population, generally speaking. The bulk of the population lives in villages and hamlets, and these are practically innocent of all criminal offences except petty thefts. The body of 20,000 policemen had thus nothing or very little to do with the virtual absence of violent crimes in the interior. Those who reside in villages are thus subjected to twofold wrongs—they generally protect themselves from thieves and burglars, yet they have to pay heavily not only for the general police but also for the village chaukidars, from whom, however, they practically receive very little help. It is in cities and towns that serious crimes flourish. Here the people live as close neighbours and not in scattered hamlets. Most of the 20,000 policemen are posted there. How is it that they fail, and sometimes fail ignominiously to prevent or detect crimes in these centres of human habitation? The Government itself admits the inefficiency of the police, though with a "but." This is what it says in its Resolution:—"It would be idle to pretend that the efficiency of the police is all that could be desired, but it is being steadily improved by careful training in modern detective and preventive methods and by the opening up of new investigating centres of manageable size; and, as the Inspector-General shows, the general results of police work in Bengal compare favourably with those of other provinces in India." Every year's report says the same thing in effect—the efficiency of the police is improving, though up till now the so-called improved efficiency has not materialised. The paper is quite sure that in the next year's police report it will also find the same comforting phraseology, "the efficiency of the police is improving," though, as usual, a large number of crimes will remain undetected and innocent men will perhaps be prosecuted in the place of real culprits. As long as Bengalis, and not up-country men who are foreigners in this province, are not employed in the lower ranks, the Bengal police will not show much improvement in its detective capacity. The Resolution states that "the difficulties of the police force in Bengal are aggravated by the dearth of suitable local recruits, especially in the malarial districts." Suitable recruits, physically as strong as those who are imported from Bihar and the upper provinces but much more intelligent and educated, can be had in abundance in Bengal, but, then, they will not agree to serve as constables and Head Constables on pittances which attract starving up-country men. So it is only a question of money. Pay Rs. 15 and not Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 to a constable, and tens of thousands of competent local men will come forward to enlist as such. The Governor in Council makes the following observation regarding the real plague-spot in the Indian police:—"The police in Bengal do not yet unfortunately enjoy the confidence of their fellow-countrymen to the same extent as in Western countries; such confidence is a plant whose growth must be slow and cannot be forced. The Governor in Council, however, has no doubt whatever that the superior officers of the police realise the necessity of obtaining the confidence of the public, if only in the interests of the efficiency of the force, and that they are doing all they can to enable the force to deserve it. Their efforts, continued in this spirit, must eventually be crowned with success." As the journal has said again and again, and the same view was supported the other day by Lord Carmichael in his famous speech on police reform, the relations between the police and the people will not improve as long as the former try to lord it over the latter, and do not regard themselves as servants and not masters of the public. The Governor in Council says that the superior officers of the police are doing their best to secure the confidence of the public. The insulting way in which Mr. Hughes-Buller speaks of the people of Bengal in his report does not, however, prove this statement.

(h)—General.

1100. It is said, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that a Government order has been issued restricting the privilege hitherto enjoyed by members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Services of having interviews with the ruler of the

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AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
27th Oct. 1916.

Indian youths in Calcutta, and a register kept of new arrivals. Every householder should be required at the same time to report the arrival of any visitor. Some restriction may be imposed also on the hiring of taxi-cabs, especially in the night, by young men. All this must necessarily impose a good deal of additional work on the police, but this can be avoided, to some extent, by the appointment of Special Constables, from among the respectable inhabitants, in each ward of the city.

AMRITA BAZAR
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27th Oct. 1915.

1099. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Bengal Government's Resolution on the report of last year's police administration in Bengal is of the usual type. It

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accepts every statement of Mr. Hughes-Buller, the Inspector-General, as gospel truth, defends the police, has a fling at the people, and ends by complimenting Mr. Hughes-Buller and other police officers "for the improvement which has taken place in the police during recent years," though no such improvement is visible to ordinary people. The journal is, however, thankful to the Government for not including in the Resolution the offensive remarks against the unfortunate people of this province by the Inspector-General of Police which it intends noticing in future; but it wonders Government should allow these remarks to be published at a time when the authorities are anxious that nothing should be done to embitter further the strained relations between the public and the police. It is a pity that the Government and the people should hold opposite views in regard to almost every public question. In the matter under discussion it is stated on the authority of Mr. Hughes-Buller that the police force in Bengal is undermanned. The popular notion, on the other hand, is that it can at once be lessened by half without any injury to the interests of the community. The Government of Bengal, or rather Mr. Hughes-Buller, puts the matter thus: The United Provinces have 1 policeman for every 1,299 inhabitants, Madras 1 for 1,261, and Bombay 1 for 772, while the sanctioned strength of the force in Bengal provides 1 policeman for every 2,000. Thus the Bengal police force is said to be undermanned. Here is another view of the question. It is quite true that other provinces have more policemen than Bengal, but that does not prove that this Presidency is in need of its present huge police force; on the other hand, why not say that the police force in other provinces is overmanned? There are, however, good reasons why Bengal can afford to have 1 policeman for even every 20,000 inhabitants, one of which is that, according to official statistics, it is the most non-criminal province in the whole of India. Indeed, malaria and crime cannot live and flourish together. In the Resolution itself the non-criminality of the people of this Presidency is admitted in these words:—"In existing circumstances, about 1 person in 700 suffers from a crime against his property during the year; and about 1 person in 7,000 from a crime against his person serious enough to be dealt with by the police." This proves conclusively the gentle and law-abiding character of the vast majority of the population in Bengal. That being so, why should not the police force be reduced, and the cost of administration, which is pressing so hard on the people, lightened? Another fact should not also be forgotten. The villagers have to pay a cruel tax to maintain tens of thousands of chaukidars who are now a part and parcel of the regular police. Would the police force in Bengal show undermanning or overmanning in comparison with other provinces, if these chaukidars were added to the regular force? The Resolution is quite silent on the point. Again, what may be the proportion between the police and the public in England, which is far more criminal than Bengal? Here is another important point in the Resolution. It is stated in the following passage:—"Mr. Hughes-Buller has offered in his report a sturdy and reasoned defence of the police against the charges of inefficiency and dishonesty which are often brought against them in a wholesale manner, and His Excellency in Council commends the report to the careful perusal of all candid critics, who wish to understand the difficulties of police work in this province." What is this sturdy reasoned defence? It is that in this Presidency a small body of 20,000 men protect the lives and properties of more than 40 million persons ("living for the most part in scattered hamlets and homesteads spread over an area of 73,000 square miles") so successfully in

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Presidency. The journal is assured by a reliable source that henceforward only officers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and upwards are to be admitted to the presence of the Governor for private interview. The paper is surprised at the news, because no other ruler ever showed as much readiness and willingness to have first-hand knowledge of all things as Lord Carmichael has. Indeed, if all the stories extant about His Lordship are true, even boarders in hostels and cultivators in the field have not been considered by him too insignificant to be talked to. Why, then, has the order been issued that no officer drawing less than Rs. 500 should have the honour and privilege of interviewing His Excellency? The public detect the cloven feet of the bureaucracy in it; but it is undeniable that it has given rise to considerable heart-burning and disappointment in the lower ranks of the service. Moreover, it interferes, rather than otherwise, with the shibboleth of Prestige. One is curious to know if European Assistant Magistrates, Professors, Inspectors of Schools or Police officers come under this ban. Speaking of Prestige, it seems strange to the *Patrika* that the rulers have not perceived how viciously the axe strikes at its root, when executive officers of the rank of Inspector of Post Offices are forced by the Government to travel in the same railway compartment with their menial subordinates, such as postmen and overseers.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 30th October 1915.